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# Dulles' Absence Gives Ike More Direct Hand On Policy

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WASHINGTON — It is a composite man who is giving President Eisenhower advice on the international crisis during the temporary absence of Sec. of State John Foster Dulles.

Even before his intestinal operation early this month, Dulles had reacted to the Israeli-British-French invasion of Egypt along these lines. That it meant what another official called American "emancipation from colonialism" in the Middle East.

And President Eisenhower, who had several hour-long hospital conversations with Dulles before the secretary flew to Key West, Fla., for a recuperative period, is regarded as the man who formulated the new U.S. policy of making the United Nations the agent to solve the Arab - Israeli - Soviet problem there.

## Consults Others

This "cutting loose" from Britain and France in the Middle East, plus American alignment with India and other Asian and African countries, undoubtedly also has been the subject of phone conversations between the White House and Key West in the last week.

But with Dulles more or less out of the local picture, the President has had to consult, singly and collectively, foreign policy experts whose opinions and counsel used to be channeled to the White House largely through Dulles.

And this, again, emphasizes that in the current crisis, the President is playing a large role as his own adviser. He now participates in assaying evaluations of situations, and ideas of what to do about them, that formerly were Dulles' responsibility.



HERBERT C. HOOVER JR.



ROBERT D. MURPHY



DOUGLAS MacARTHUR II



HERMAN PHLEGER

## List Of Advisers

Since the secretary of state's illness, these have been the diplomatic experts whom the President has consulted, and who in large part make up his composite counselor on foreign affairs:

Herbert C. Hoover Jr., undersecretary, who does not regard himself as a diplomat, and whose role can be described as that of an informed conveyor of policy proposals for the White House.

Robert D. Murphy, deputy undersecretary, who probably is the department's senior diplomatic strategist.

Douglas MacArthur II, a nephew of the famed general, State Department counselor, and at the age of 47, a veteran of 22 years in the department's foreign service.

C. Burke Elbrick, deputy assistant secretary for European affairs, who is 48 and who also has spent long years abroad in the foreign diplomatic service.

Herman Phleger, the State Department's legal adviser since Mr. Eisenhower's inauguration, on whom Dulles and the President have placed increasing reliance.

## Security Council Aids

In addition to these State Department experts, the President has seen Allen W. Dulles, director of the supersecret Central Intelligence Agency, and United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., more

frequently than at any time during his administration.

To this list of policy advisers should be added the National Security Council, which usually meets once a week with Mr. Eisenhower in the White House — and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Since the eruption of fighting in Egypt and Hungary, the chiefs of the military services have met far more frequently than their formal twice-a-week conferences.

For the first 10 days after the Israeli move, they convened twice a day, and since the ceasefire they have got together still more often.

## 'Follow Situation Closely'

A Pentagon spokesman said this was to "follow the situation closely, to keep American military commanders around the world advised, and to suggest precautionary measures for national security."

The heads of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps also have been called into national security sessions at the White House more often than in normal times.

But probably the President,

as a five-star general and a military expert in his own right, wants their evaluations of the worldwide military position from the generals and admirals, more than he seeks their advice on what to do.

The impression in Washington is that the guidance Mr. Eisenhower has sought, from his all-star "team" advisers on foreign affairs, is in the diplomatic field, and not only on what the situation is but what policies they suggest to meet it.

Thus, it is a fair inference that proposals from qualified men in the field, like Ambassador Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen, ambassador to Moscow, are getting more personal attention from the President than is customary.